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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Nine more French Senators, all Republicans, were elected; M. Wallon withdrew his name as a candidate. ____ The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically received at Madras, - China de-charges connected with his Belleville speech.

DOMESTIC .- In Congress the Senate only was in session; routine business was transacted, marked only by two pointed resolutions of inquiry by Demoeratic members. ____ A great land swindle, involving property worth over \$20,000,000, is announced in Missouri. = Mr. Blaine's public school amendment will be offered to-day. —— Bishop Simpson denies having expressed himself as to the third term.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The belief gains ground that Tweed's flight was influenced by negotiations for the settlement of the Ring suits. Proceedings were begun to recover from the bondsmen. The New-York Aldermen considered the water supply in the annexed districts, = The Brooklyn Aldermen tabled the \$500,000 appropriation for the Hempstead reservoir. — Addresses on African exploration were made before the Geographical Society by Chief-Justice Daly and Bayard Taylor. Gold, 1144, 1144, 1143s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 87 416 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts cold and partly cloudy weather. - In this city. yesterday, the day was cool and blustering, with a onow flarry at eve; thermometer, 36°, 40°, 29°.

fluence of the Republican party in the South. Republic when M. Thiers was displaced from The first step toward this restoration, it is the Presidency by a monarchical coalition. A said, is to be the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate. This looks like rather a bad beginning with such an end in view.

Many people believe that Wm. M. Tweed is in hiding in or near this city. Certain facts might open the door to a dynastic restoration. which give color to this opinion are detailed in our local columns. It is at least to be said in favor of this theory that it is as well if not better supported than any of the guesses that when the crown of France was offered him include a journey abroad, since all of the latter have thus far failed to indicate his mode of danger thus averted, everything seems to have departure to a foreign country.

The recent marked successes in exploring the interior of Africa make the review of them last night at the meeting of the Geographical Society a matter of timely interest. Justice Daly and Mr. Bayard Taylor vied in their admiration of the work done by Mr. Stanley, and of the enterprise of the newspaper press which had rendered it possible. Mr. Taylor accepts to the full all that is claimed as to Mr. Stanlev's discovery of the sources of the Nile, and declares that the journeys which have had this result are "unsurpassed for boldness, rapidity, and success." Praise like this from one who has had experience in African travel, is praise

The horrible story told by the passenger on the Mosel who attempted suicide, in which he made himself the hero of an attempt to blow up the steamer, will take rank with the numerous cases where weak-minded men have deluded themselves with the belief that they were great criminals. There are many wellknown instances on record where men and women, excited by reading or hearing about notable murders, have confessed crimes of which they were totally innocent; and in a few cases the victims of delusion have been executed. It is fortunate for this crazy passenger that lynch law was not suggested on the Mosel.

REFORM IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Grant seems to be laboring under the delusion that the adoption of the Wheeler compromise was equivalent to a formal approval of all the scandalous actions of his Administration in Louisiana, and a vote of confidence in the Kellogg, Casey and Packard faction. He has already nominated for a position in the New-Orleans Custom-house the President of the Returning Board which fraudulently changed the complexion of the Legislature elected in 1874, notwithstanding that a Republican Committee of Congress has de- has so far elected a preponderance of clared the action of the Board in so doing to be "arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant afive Republicans as Laboulaye and Martel, would be an almost unpardonable blunder. likely to shine by their absence. In the electric that a public man like Foster should advise a

usurpations of power in the cases of Antoine v. Warmoth and of Kellogg v. Warmoth, by which the State Government of Louisiana was overturned; he was charged also with corruption in connection with his assignee in bankruptcy, Norton, and with drunkenness; but the Committee of the House of Representatives reported in favor of confining the impeachment proceedings to his unwarrantable action in Now if Durell was guilty, Billings was

Kellogg-Durell-Norton clique, and one of the counsel of Gov. Kellogg in the very proceedings which caused Durell's downfall. He was directly implicated in the manufacture of the celebrated midnight order, by which Durell empowered Packard to seize the State House at 2 o'clock in the morning,-an order of which Senator Carpenter's Committee declared that it was "impossible to conceive of a more irregular, "illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on "the part of a judge;" an order which was a travesty upon the forms of law, and the main instrument of all Kellogg's subsequent violence. Marshal Packard testified that when Judge Durell made a motion before himself at his own lodgings to grant this order, he sent for Kellogg's lawyers, Messrs. Billings and Beckwith, and that Billings drew it up. It would appear from Mr. Beckwith's statements that the first draft was made by the Judge himself, but Billings was certainly one of the party present in consultation on that eventful night, and seems to have given advice about the form of the order if he did no more. It was he who drew up the bill of complaint in the case of Antoine v. Warmoth, upon which Durell made a restraining order still more flagrant than the other, of which the Carpenter report says: "It is impos-"sible not to see that this bill was filed and "the restraining order thereon was issued for "the sole purpose of accomplishing what no "Federal court has the jurisdiction to do, the organization of a State legislature. And "your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their astonishment that any judge of the 'United States should thus unwarrantably have interfered with a State Government, and know no language too strong to express "their condemnation of such a proceeding." Can anything be more grotesque than to remove the Judge for signing these orders, and replace him with the counsel who drafted and presented them? It is like impeaching Car-

Politically, Mr. Billings's associations and antecedents are highly objectionable. He is an intimate friend of Norton, the notorious assignee in bankruptcy, and was Norton's candidate for Governor, instead of Kellogg. When Kellogg got the nomination Billings was offered the Senatorship, but he declined it in favor of Norton, and the treaty of peace and alliance then formed united Billings, Kellogg, Casey, Packard, Durell, and all the rest of that crew in Norton's support. What sort of an arrangement has now purchased for Billings the influence of Senator West we do not comprehend, nor perhaps is it important to know. It is clear that his elevation to the bench of the United States Court would be a great scandal, and we trust the Senate will have enough self-respect to prevent it.

dozo to make room for Gratz Nathan.

A REPUBLICAN FRENCH SENATE. The French Republic seems destined to survive the dismal prognostications of its impatient friends as effectually as those of its most malevolent enemies. At every step of its development, from the time when it sprang up from the pavement of Paris five years ago, we have heard the organs of reaction say it could not long survive the violence of its anarchical leaders, and we have also heard these leaders say that the Republic was betrayed by its conservative keepers. But it has gone on, steadily consolidating itself day by day. holding the fanaticism of its radical advocates in check by the mere force of circumstances, and turning the bitter hatred of its enemies A great effort is proposed to restore the in- ence. It certainly seemed an evil day for the majority of those who voted for Marshal Mac-Mahon did it with the hope of postponing indefinitely the organization of a republican form of government, and leaving themselves free to take advantage of any possible accident which Even now it is hard to say what might have been the result if the Count of Chambord had not been smitten with sudden imbecility by the conspirators of the Right. But this worked in favor of the reasonable Liberals of France. Their forces were consolidated by the deposition of M. Thiers from power. An immense gain in public confidence came to them with the accession of this veteran statesman, and of those respected associates of his who followed him. The preponderance of power in the Republican minority passed gradually in the direction of the Center, and almost insensible and unnoticed accessions at last converted it into a majority.

Of course, at every step which has been made, the cry has arisen from the insolent partisans of the Empire that the reign of anarchy was nearing its end, and that the people would soon be ready to ring in the exiles of Chiselhurst. It has been echoed by a corresponding cry from the extreme Left that the Republic was betrayed. But in spite of M. Rouher on the one hand and of M. Naquet and M. Blanc on the other, the men of good taking what they could get, always accepting the half loaf under protest without detriment to their claim for the whole one, until the work anxiety.appears almost superfluous. They have used their victories with such moderation as to soothe the fears of the timid and nervous country gentlemen of the Right Center; and constitutional government by the admirable use they have made of their defeats. When the plan for the organization of the Senate was at last adopted, after a long and embittered contest, there were many who imagined that the farce of Napoleon's Senate was to be repeated, and that the Monarchists would certainly secure a reactionary upper house to nullify all the liberal policy of the Chamber of Deputies. We did not share in these apprehensions, and the result of the balloting thus far has shown how little foundation they had. The Left Senators, comprising such staunch conserv-

sume that the Republican advantage will be still greater, and that the Senate when elected will be a defense rather than a menace to the

Government. We have no doubt that the excitement over the debate on the Electoral law was also unnecessary. A good many earnest patriots thought that the end of the world had come when the scrutin d'arrondissement was adopted. But there is no such inherent difference in human nature as to make a method which is perfectly satisfactory to republican systems practically his accomplice. He was an active politician, of the Casey-Packardeverywhere else, so especially disastrous to republican hopes in France. It is probable that the Republicans will elect their candidates about as easily one at a time as they would if they voted all at once for a dozen representatives of a department. We shall not tran citizen to build up creeds and systems,have to wait many months to see the result of this experiment, and every augury at present indicates that the Government of France will be seen in full running order next Spring, with a Republican Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a President who at least is a much better Republican than he was when he was elected.

> THE NEW LAWYER IN THE BABCOCK CASE. The Hon. James O. Broadhead, who is under- in politics. stood to have accepted the Government's retamer in the St. Louis whisky cases, is one of the ablest Democratic lawyers of that city. He was a Union man, an active friend of Blair, a member of the "Union Safety Com-'mittee" at the outbreaking of the war, and much disliked by Confederate sympathizers. With the Blair party he went over to the Democracy, and for more than ten years has his especial friend, that Gen. Frank P. Blair addressed his revolutionary letter in 1868. tional Convention. He is an able man, and to deal lightly with crimes of any near the White House, and the President may hear harsher language from him than he will relish. In the selection of a successor to Mr. Hen-

derson, therefore, the President has done what he could to satisfy the country that the change of counsel was not designed to shield Gen. Babcock. The difficulty is, that no new prosethe short time allowed, that familiarity with the voluminous and complicated evidence which Mr. Henderson had gained by constant participation in the investigation since the appointment of the present District-Attorney. In that respect the prosecution would have been weakened, no matter who had been selected. But Col. Dyer, the District-Attorney, is a lawyer of force and energy, and unless the President means to have it generally believed that he intends to screen Babcock by means wholly indefensible, he will not cause any change in that office. We are glad that the President has done what he could to lessen the effect of his grave blunder in the removal of Mr. Henderson, and presume that he will not make another still more injurious to his reputation

while this case is pending. President Grant has probably been reminded before this time that nothing less than the most searching investigation is to be expected from the House of Representatives. There is abundant room for inquiry. The courts can only examine as to the guilt or innocence of certain persons, but the House will have power to go much further, and to ascertain how far any neglect of duty, any indifference to the public welfare, any error in the selection of officials, any consurable sale robbery of the Government. The country does not believe the President guilty of any complicity with fraud, but it finds abundant reason, in the progress of these whisky trials, for the belief that he is not fit to be reelected. This broader and more searching inquiry he cannot avoid, and it is well that he does not make it more severe by his conduct during the trials of his former friends.

THE EXPLOSIVE MISSILE."

Mr. John Y. Foster is not so much disposed, as he was last week, to impugn the authenti- part of Great Britain. city of his alleged letter to Mr. Blaine, He has been to Washington, and had a talk with Mr. Blaine, and he comes back raging with indignation at "the Democratic editor in 'Maine who has paraded his own shame," by getting hold of such an epistle and printing it in his newspaper,-a transaction which shows that miscreant "to have a lower sense of honor than the thieves that infest the slums 'of New-York," and to be capable, upon the slightest provocation, of snatching a purse or picking a pocket. As we do not know how The Augusta Standard came by the letter, we cannot judge how far Mr. Foster's invectives are deserved, but we are not surprised at his warmth. His position is embarrassing. He gave us to understand in his paper last Friday though without distinctly saying so) that the letter was not genuine and that its principal statement was untrue; and now he virtually avows that he wrote the letter, and if any of it is untrue, whose fault is that? He did tell Mr. Blaine that Grant was a memwill under the lead of M. Thiers and M. Gam- ber of "a secret anti-Catholic order" betta have stood persistently by their work, which is to be a potent factor in the next Republican Convention, and "a good deal of strength in Congress," and he did advise Mr. Blaine to "go in;" and though seems now so near completion that further he is very particular to assure us that the order does not "exist within the Republican "party" and is not "controlled by Republican politicians," these phrases (which he puts between quotation marks) are not taken from they have shown still greater capacity for the published letter but from the commentary of a Boston newspaper, and we do not quite see why Mr. Foster should be so hot to deny what was never imputed to him.

Accepting the letter as authentic, we turn with interest to the writer's explanation of what it means; and we are somewhat surprised to learn that all this valuable informstion about the secret order was a mere "inci-"dental reference," dropped so to speak by accident in the rapid flow of confidential correspondence. Mr. Foster had no more idea of putting any stress upon a little thing like that-why, bless you, the words just slipped out. Indeed so trivial a matter does Mr. Foster deem it that in the communication which we print this morning he makes the "of law;" and now it is understood that he such distinguished converts from Orleanism extremely funny mistake of allfiding to is about to do a much worse thing by nomi- as the Duke of Audiffret-Pasquier, and even a the secret society as "an anti-sectarian nating as the successor of Judge Durell, fair representation of the radicals, while the "order." In these days of danger to the Prot-Durell's next friend, Mr. E. C. Billings. This leading spirits of the reactionary party seem estant religion it would be melancholy to think

latitudinarian organization of that sort; but fortunately our friend in Newark leaves us in no doubt of his real sentiments. His idea of a good safe secret society is an anti-Catholic order established for the purpose of opposing sectarianism; an order ignoring politics, except that it is hostile to the Democracy, and frowning upon all religious animosities except that it is dead against the Romanists. It is a political combination of various Protestant sects, having "as its cardinal principle hostility to all sectarian "interference in political affairs." There is nothing narrow minded about Mr. Foster. He believes that every man has a right to his own opinion-unless he is a Catholic. He believes it is no part of the duty of the modern Chrisbut only give him the chance and would n't

he make it hot for the Pope! He closes his ingenuous letter with some noble remarks about education and "the utmost possible growth of every individual "man of whatever nationality, or creed, or "color:" and yet after all he is a little disappointing. He has forgotten to tell us what Mr. Blaine said about the secret anti-Catholic political order for the prevention of sectarianism

ENGLAND'S PURCHASE.

Mr. Disraeli has a keen relish for the picturesque and the startling, and he must be the very image of complacency as he contemplates the effect of his latest enterprise. When Euafterward Provost Marshal under President rope woke up the other morning and discov-Lincoln, and in that capacity he was very ered that England had bought the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal during the night, the first sensation of amazement soon gave way to a little acted with that party, and it was to him, as tinge of displeasure. France to begin with was deeply mortified. The capal had been planned by her and largely built at her cost, During the last year, Col. Broadhead has been | in spite of English opposition, and it was hard a Democratic member of the State Constitu- to think that after success had been accomplished the great original enemy of the underhis unmeasured denunciation of President taking should furtively snatch the best fruits Grant's interference in Louisiana, when Gen. of it. Germany could not be quite certain Sheridan took possession of the Representa- that there was not a deep political design hidtives' Hall, attracted general attention. It is den behind the purchase, and doubted whether hardly probable that he would be predisposed it would not be proper to take offense at not having been consulted beforehand. All over the continent an uneasy sense of being outwitted struggled to find-or avoid-expression, and the great powers began to hope that England did not mean to take an unfair advantage of them. All this doubtless was like incense in the nostrils of the author of "Lothair," and it added immensely to the cutor, however able, can acquire, within satisfaction with which his daring and brilliant stroke was received by the people of England. It will of course be acquiesced in by the

European powers, for in point of fact it is not the declaration of a new policy, but only the bolder enunciation of an old one. All the world has known that England must keep open her communications with the East at any risk and cost. A few days before this purchase was announced, and while there was no suspicion of any negotiations, The Daily News, in an article on the responsibilities of England in the Eastern Question, said: What constitutes in plain words the Eastern Question for us? It is, we are inclined to think, simply the keeping open of our highway to the East. There is one thing at least which we cannot lose sight of in any confusion that may arise, and which we cannot surrender in any proposed readjustment of interests, and that is the command of the Isthmus of Suez, 'and of course the canal. It is simply out of the question that we could run the risk of 'having this pathway closed to us." And this was nothing more than every Englishman said at all times. Yet a lively sensation has undoubtedly been made throughout Europe by the promptness and emphasis of England's action. The mere purchase of the blindness to their conduct, any blame- Khedive's shares was not a bad commercial worthy disposition to defend favorites when investment; but in taking them the purchaser into tolerance by the same irresistible influ- criticised, has contributed to cause this whole- has assumed international obligations whose guaranteed Egypt against assault from without and serious disorders within; and so, by one daring act, she takes her old place in the fore front of that society of nations from which she was thought to have almost retired. Henceforth there can be no readjustment of the map without an accounting first of all with England. This is the real meaning of the remarkable effect which the purchase has made on the continent, as well as the hearty unanimity with which it is applauded in every

> It is ten days since Mr. Tweed walked away from his "ruined" family, and, so far as the public has been able to ascertain, the police have not discovcred a single intelligent clew as to his whereabouts. This is a pretty poor showing for metropolitan police. Though there is no general disposition to charge them with unwillingness to recapture the Boss, there are a good many ways in which the vigor of their search might apparently for instance, they believe Tweed is still in the city, as many of them are said to do, why could not every house in the city have been searched before now? Every good citizen would gladly have thrown open his doors to such a quest, and in cases where permission was refused, the necessary authority could easily have been obtained. There is more at stake in this matter than probably the average patrolman appreciates. Tweed is broken in purse and bereft of power, but the fact of his escape and the manner of it are shameful and scandalous, and it is time the police found it out. The fault was not theirs, but they will be compelled to share the odium if they

> Nobody believes the stories of entire harmony in the Cabinet about the Babcock trial. They may or may not be true; but fallen human nature is unequal to their acceptance. If harmony shows on the surface, the knowing ones still insist that there are several people in the Cabinet too shrewd not to have seen and deplored the recent mistakes. It would be strange if the Attorney-General were not one of them. Judge Pierrepont is a successful lawyer, with large reputation and larger practice. He has a chance to be Attorney-General yet precisely fourteen and a half months. We believe he means to do right any way; but with the length of his term in his mind, he knows well enough that, at any rate, he can't afford to do anything else. What the Attorney-General needs is to realize that in a sense he too is on trial. The removal of Henderson was such a mistake, that it is as essential for the Attorney-General as it is for the President, that the trial of Babcock should be transparently fair, and the conduct of the prosecution conspicuously vigorous.

Editor Foster has done what a great many people lo-he has changed his mind after seeing Mr. Blaine. Before he went down to Washington, he was quite sure that he had never written the letter attributed to him in The Maine Standard, although he might have written something faintly resembling it. Since his return from Washington he has quit his denials. All he has to say now is, " Suppose Idid urge Mr. Blaine to get into the secret anti-Catholic society because Grant had, what of it?" Sure enough! What of it? That is just the question politicians are busy speculating about. None of them Durell resigned to avoid impeachment for his tions by the councils-general it is fair to pre- statesman like Mr. Blaine to "go in" for a have got much further in settling it thus far than to

decide that the only man who seems likely to profit by Mr. John Y. Foster's letter is the man who never received it, Mr. Ex-Speaker Blaine.

The scales must be held fairly in this complicated St. Louis business. Unwise and improper as ex-Senator Henderson's action seems to have been, be is entitled to have the same suspension of public opinion that Gen. Babcock has received. In his telegram to the Attorney-General the other day he said: "I stand by the speech as made. I said nothing beyond what my sworn duty required, and for that I have no apology to make." If, as we are told, Mr. Henderson is preparing a statement of the reasons for his action, it might be well to wait and hear what he has to say.

Col. James O. Broadhead, who has been appointed to conduct the Whisky Ring trials in St. Louis, was the recipient of that famous "Broadhead letter" from Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., which did about as much to make Gen. Grant President as his own war record. Now we shall have the Democratic papers charging that Col. Broadhead was appointed out of

PERSONAL.

Senator Cameron has not been so ill as re-

port tried to make him. He had a severe cold, but is getting over that now. Mr. George H. Pendleton called on the widow of President Polk, while passing through Nash-ville on his way to Florida, last week.

Miss Anna Drasdil, who has been seriously ill, is now so much better that she will doubtless be able to fill all her Christmas time engagements.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's rooms in London are crowded with visitors, and he is warmly welcomed by all of his old friends, especially by members of the Eng-

The Lee Monument Association of Richmond is preparing a plan to have every family in the Southern States visited on Jan. 19, the anniversary of Gen. Lee's birthday, and personally solicited to contribute to the proposed monument.

James T. Fields has just completed a successful course of lectures on Modern English Literature, delivered before large audiences in Philadelphia. So thoroughly were they appreciated that a committee have waited on Mr. Fields asking him to repeat them.

Gen. F. H. Smith has sent to the Southern Historical Society an autograph letter of the late Gen. George H. Thomas, written Jan. 18, 1861, in which he makes inquiries with a view to applying for a position in the Virginia Military Institute on the ground that "from the Virginia Military Institute on the ground that "from present appearances I fear it will soon be necessary for me to be looking up some means of support." Gen. Smithstates that this letter was followed by a correspondence, in which Major Thomas sought a position in Virginia and said that he had made up his mind "never to draw his sword against a State struggling for its constitutional rights." Gov. Letcher finally appointed him Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, but before the commission reached him he accepted a place as Brigadier-General in the United States army.

Prof. Swing in an open letter, replying to an atheistic criticism upon himself and Christianity, says: "Speaking abstractly, I do not hesitate to affirm that the sublimer the destiny of the soul the greater will be its heroism and its peace, and that the dream of an immortal life is a most valuable element in the formation of a great soul, but I cannot demonstrate the truth of this proposition. I can prove to you that the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equivalent to the squares of the other two sides, but when it comes to proving to you or to any one else the propositions of religion. I must ask to be excused. Here I deal only in probabilities, and it is demonstration you demand. I should decline your respectful invitation to become an atheist, because that form of belief seems to me to involve more of the spirit of credulity than is involved by a belief in theism. Instead of offering a higher rationalism, it offers a humbler rationalism, for a universe tessing from eternal matter is to me an idea less reasonable than the conception of a world rising out of an eternal midd. One may well avoid atheism in order to avoid credulity. That the human race came from chemical action is a dogma as far removed from logic as any dogma of a moderate theism. Between two dogmatians, that of atheism and that of the Sermon on the Mount, I infinitely prefer the latter." the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equivalent

POLITICAL NOTES.

The most difficult thing to find now is newspaper giving a good square support to inflation. If the rag baby isn't dead, it is dreadfully neglected.

The Republican National Committee will meet at Washington on Jan. 13 to decide upon the time and place for holding the National Republican Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. The spectacle of that active little man, Mr.

John Y. Foster, holding up the Republican party of New-Jersey by the tail and promising to deliver it to the highest bidder, is exhilarating. But how does the average Republican Jerseyman like the spectacle! Does he think Mr. Foster can "deliver the goods!" It has been announced that Prof. Longfel-

low declines to undertake the Centennial poem, but the story seems yet to lack confirmation. If he should de-cline, the selection of Mr. Evarts for orator would still seem to make a New-England poet a necessity, and so probably limit the choice to Whittler, Lowell, or Homes.

Gov. Hendricks has been very quiet since he home from Washington after than there was a few weeks ago. As if to add to the Governor's unhappiness the Indiana journals are taking up Mr. Kerr as a candidate for Vice-President and are talking about Tilden and Kerr as the Democratic ticket

They are an unfeeling set out in Indiana. Knowing how ardently Senator Morton longs to be President, somebody has spoken of Gen. Benjamin Harrison of the same State as just the man for the Republican omination for Centennial President, because he is a great-grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a grandson of Gen. Harrison.

Republican protests against Gen. Henderson's removal are coming in from every quarter. The Indianapolis Journal says the President has not done a wise thing in removing the man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Whisky Ring proceedings, and thinks that while the language used by the lawyer may have been unjust, the "President could well have afforded to overlook it. The removal of Mr. Henderson while in the full tide of successfully prosecuting the whisky thieves is ill-timed and ill-advised." The Philadelphia Inquirer is even more vigorous in its condemnation. It says, no matter what Gen. Henderson said, it was unwise to attempt to punish him at such a time, and adds: "The offense which caused the removal of Hend-rson was committed ten days prior to the indictment of Babcock, and yet no no-tice whatever was taken of it; action was delayed until the very day that the White House was invaded by the St. Louis Grand Jury. The President must have been sensible that he could not remove from his position so sensible that he could not remove from his position so effective a public servant without creating the most unpleasant suspicions of improper interference with the course of justice while his personal friends, McKee Munn and Babcock, were on the eve of trial. It would be folly not to acknowledge that such suspicion fills the public mind, and that nowhere outside of Adminstration circles and kitchan organs is the removal of Mr. Henderson sustained. It was a blunder only to be equaled by the removal for personal reasons of an energentle, skilled General on the eve of a great battle."

Gen. Henderson took his removal from the charge of the whisky cases almost with indifference. He reiterated to a reporter of The St. Louis Republican his denial that he made any assault on the President. "In commenting," he added, "on the causes of our nation's ills, I deprecated the system of government which makes any officer, however humble, subservient to another, however high. I declared that when an officer recognized any other master than the law, he was derelict in his duty and treacherous to his trusts. Mr. Douglass had testified that the President interfered with him in the discharge of duties for which he (Douglass) alone was responsible, and in reviewing this testimony I stated that the President had no business to make such interference, and Douglass had no business to submit to it. If this plain assertion of what any honest and candid mind must recognize as a fact, was an assault on the President, or an outrage on professional propriety, then I must plead a want of comprehension of those terms. For such a statement as that I have no apology to make." Gen. Henderson said he was glad to be relieved from the duties of prosecuting, since he is quite worn out with his efforts. He intends to make no public explanation, but will write a short letter at his leisure to the authorities at Washing-ton. When asked if he thought a new man could take up a short letter at his leisure to the authorities at Washington. When asked if he thought a new man could take up
the work and carry it on with equal success, he replied:
"Certainly I do. I think that there are many lawyers in
this city who could make a far better showing than I
could do." District-Attorney Dyer's comment on the removal was: "Well, I think Henderson can stand it if
President Grant can." About Gen. Babcock, he said: "If
Gen. Babcock is not guilty, he has succeeded, beyond anybody I ever knew, in making it look as if he knew what
was going on, though, of course, it is possible that he
may be able to explain things satisfactorily."

PUBLIC OPINION.

As a Western man he would come in very naturally with an Eastern nominee for President, and where could the Democracy find a better ticket than Tilden and Kerr! Tilden has helped Kerr in the contest for Speaker, and the latter is now in a position to return the favor and help himself at the same time. Everything points that way at present.—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) There is a story of a Western hunter who,

after he had for four days diligently followed the trail of a grizzly, returned wishout the heast. Being asked why he had abandoned the chase, he explained that "the trail was gettin" too darmed fresh." They are feeling that way in Washington.—[Philadelphia Times (ind.) There is nothing to show, nor has there been, that President Grant expects or hopes for a third term.—[Peoria Transcript (Rep.)

We have not touched the bottom of the Whisky Ring frauds as yet. Developments may be expected in New-Orleans and Chicago as startling as those in St. Louis, and in both cases the President will have need of all his philosophy.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The only thing which can relieve Gen.
Grant of suspicion will be as vigorous and as successful a
prosecution of the suits under new as under the old auspices. But he can never clear himself of the diagrace of
interrupting the courses of law for so slight a personal
afront.—(Troy Press (Deta.)

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Says Kerr's elec-tion to the Speakership of the House of Representatives blacks the other eye of the rag baby, but for all that, even with two black eyes, the rag baby might yet compel those who laugh at it to cry enough.—[Dubuque Tele-graph (Dem.)

graph (Dom.)

Mr. Henderson was employed by the Government to prosecute these cases. Using this position as the representative of the Government, he assailed the head of the Government without a shadow of reason to support him. Every fair-minded man will recognize that such a course in a man holding such a place was a breach of all propriety, and the public sense of right will emphatically condemn it. -[Albany Journal (Rep.)

The course taken by the Democratic and independent papers in regard to this a later of the dismissal of Henderson is simply shameful. They act as if they were rejoiced, instead of indignant, at seeing the Prosident of the United States slapped agross the free, and as if nothing would give them greater pleasure than to be able to prove that Gen. Grant was ninself one of the conspirators—against the Government.—[New-Haven Journal and Courier (Rep.)

The manifestation of a high soldierly sensi-

The manifestation of a high soldierly sensi-The manifestation of a high soldierly sensitiveness in calling for a court of inquiry will not be appreciated by the country. It looks very much like an attempt to design the real issue, and to escape from the scarcing investigation of the court at St. Louis, which is in excellent working order and able to probe the matter to the bottom. The very reasons assigned by Gen. Babcock in requesting a military court savor of suspictom. The St. Louis court will not be in assion until the 13th, and in the mean time-only four days—the character of the General would be under a cloud. Such haste at vindication, by such an unusual method, will not bear the test of public opinion, which, after all, is what constitutes the reputation of a man.—[Xenia (Onlo) Torchilight (Rep.)

It is painfully apparent that Mr. Carpenter It is painfully apparent that Mr. Carpenter has not the least gimmering sense of what public virtuo is. He says: "If your charges (that he shared in the fruits of irand) are true, I am a disgraced man." Mr. Carpenter does not comprehend that if he knew there were frauds in the revenue and remained slient he is a disgraced man. Because, while he was not a sharer in Credit Mobilier stock, he defended that eno-mous fraud, he is a disgraced man. Because he pronounced civil service reform a delasion and a smare he is a disgraced man. Because of his public immorality he is a disgraced man. Because he shows no appreciation of responsiman. Because of his public immorality he is a diagraced man. Because he shows no appreciation of responsibility, of carnestness, of virtue in public life, he is a disgraced man. Because he tolerated, patronized, or used victous systems in the public service, that have produced such terrible fruit as the wrecked reputation of young Roudis, he is a disgraced man. Because he has lowered the tone, frustrated the alms, spoiled the prospects of the party that elevated and honored him, he is a disgraced man. Because he has plainly had the tendency to corrupt American youth, teaching them by precept and example that it makes no difference what a man is public line thinks or says or believes, Matthew H. Carpenter is a fallen Senator and a disgraced man.—[Milwaukes Commercial Times.

THE DRAMA.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

At one time, not very long ago, it was intimated that Mr. Barney Williams had succambed to the eruel force of illness, and would not again appear upon the stage. This public had the pleasure of seeing him, however, last night, at Booth's Theater, and seeing, like wise, that his health has been recovered. The reappear ance of Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams was made in "The Counie Soogah," and these favorites were enthusiastically welcomed by a crowd that filled the house to its atmost limits. "The Connie Soogah" is an old story, and it has been sufficiently discussed in these columns. From the pages of Shakespeare it is always possible for affectionate study and insight to express new fragrance of thought and feeling; but we do not look for meanings in the literature of the old-fashioned Irish drama. This play is well supplied with moments of playfulness and moments of suspense—suited to the apt powers of Mr. and Mrs. Williams—powers which shine in the ex-pression of good-humored drollery, comic perplexity, rosy nimal spirits, and amusing Celtic shrowdness. Mr. Wil liams has always satisfied judgment and feeling in this respect—that his idea's are simple and his accomplishment of them is thorough: and it is to be said, also, that a tone of pure domesticity, which yet is not puerile or stupid, invests his acting, and commends it to general popular sympathy. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were greeted with much of that hearty applause to which they have iong been accustomed, and the somewhat lurid and conglomerate drama in which they appeared was effectively set upon the stage, and neted officiently with this cast; set upon the stage, and acted efficiently with this cast:
Corney McGrath. B. Williams
Lacy O'Connor. F. W. Warde
Edmond O'Connor. H. Daton
Lord Berrysford. E. K. Collier
Jeffrey Trickett. H. Weaver
Squire Matland. D. Leeson
Mike Foley. J. R. Davis
Dennis O'Hare. C. Letlercq
Tim Regan. H. B. Bradley
Mary Regan. Miss M. Naylor

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATER.

Under this name the theater formerly known as Dan Bryant's Opera House was opened last night, under the management of Mr. C. J. Su called "The Flatterer," and a new company of actors The lower part of the house was filled with interested spectators—actors, journalists, and theatrical votaries in general. It is a neat, cheerful theater, and the avowed purpose of its manager is to grace its stage with good plays well acted. The exercises, last night, began with music and with an Opening Address,-of a familiar, off hand, jocular kind,-which was spoken by its writer, Mr. Joseph Howard, jr., in an ambient manner con-genial with its volatile substance. Mr. Howard said that the play of "The Flatterer" was original. We saw a considerable portion of it, and found this to consist of a series of thin colloquies, upon a dell subject, and wholly disassociated with action.

A second seeing may enable us to discover dramatic merits. In what we saw there are none. The talk was excessive, and the introduction of a deaf person amisbly led to the repetition of it. The actors,—some of them, labored with zeal to give substance and color to their parts. The plot related to the machinations of a matchmaker, directed toward deceiving a poor lover in favor of a rich one. "The Flatterer" was acted with the following cast of parts :

ing east of parts:

Mark Montague, a rugged young soldier. Chas. Vandenhoff
Col. Finit-trine, "a smooth old soldier" Mathew Lingham
Mr. Huntimen, who wouldn't be flattered. J. W. Jonnings
Silas Sprine, the colonel's right hower. Mr. Watson
Jenkins, a servant. Goe. Randolph
Mrs. Hontmen, never belied her name. Annie Deland
Annt Marie, who had many offers. Mrs. M. Allon
Alloe Huntmen, the victim of her mother.

Miss Adelaide Lennex
Allee Crayton, a decoy that was caught. Mrs. San Stevens
Clara Montague, a sensitle girl. Miss R. Almy

MR. WALLACK IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Lester Wallack came from his retirement last night, and acted at the Brooklyn Theater, under the management of Messrs. Shook and Palmer, in the comedy of " Home" and the farce of " A Regular Fix. This is not a new bill, but it is a true one—for it is, like Desdemona in the eyes of Roderigo, "full of most blessed conditions." How fine in style Mr. Wallack's acting is in these pieces, how tender in spirit, and how sparkling in the unconscious drollery that flows from earnestness in absurd situations, our readers know; at least we have often enough pointed out the felicities and celebrated the worth of the embodiments of Col. White and Hugh De Brass that are given by Mr. Wallack. They have been many times seen in New-York, and have long since been recognized as among the characteristic works of dramatic art, which place Mr. Wallack in the front rank of actors-making him, indeed, in a certain line, peerless. They were thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience at th Brooklyn Theater, where Mr. Wallack had the coopera tive aid of Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Bartlett of his own dramatic company, and Mr. Phillips, and others, and where the comedy and farce in which he appeared were mounted and dressed with appropriate taste, care, and elegance. Mr. Wallack will act at the Brooklyn Theater all the week,

and will bring out "Ours," to which Miss Germon will participate. Mr. George Hignold and the "Henry V." party will appear there next Monday.

PARK THEATER.

The close of Mr. Florence's engagement at the Park Theater last night was celebrated by a display of fireworks, and by a ball at the theater after the performance ended. The house was crowded, and the representation passed smoothly, amid many expressions of public pleasure in the mirthful and jolly acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. In response to an earnest call, Mr. Florence came before the curtain and spoke as follows:

I thank you for your presence and for your constant kind appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. Florence—and my own—to win your approbation by presenting types of American character which we believe to be humorous, and which you have ratified as true. This is the second run of 100 nights which it has been our good fortune to have made in this city. "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" ran 140 nights. "Elicen Oge" upward of 90 nights. And now "The Mighty Dollar" has had the centennial. We recall, too, the 60 nights of "No Thoroughfare" and the runs of many burlesques in which we have had the good fortune to evoke your laughter. We have traveled far and wide, but we have always longed to return to our native city, and have